

# LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

OLUME XIX

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1862.

NUMBER 35

ly Democrat.

IS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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No subscription takes for less than one month.

Subscribers, whose names were mentioned in the mail facilities were cut off in Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, can obtain them now by giving us notice when they received them and where they now wish them forwarded for the time paid for.

It is marvelous that experience has not satisfied the President that his radical advisers are shallow, incompetent and dangerous counsellors. We have only to look a year or two at the conduct of these to see clearly ignorance, want of safety and forecast.

They sneered at the suggestions of Dixie, and derided all threats of it. They urged scornfully at the Democrats of the South, and sneeringly called them Unionists, charging them with preaching what a ridiculous party success.

Old statesmen, whose wisdom time has dimmed, warned their children of the vices of sectional parties; but these radicals spurned their counsel. On they rushed.

They got above laws and Constitutions. They had found out the Divine will, assuming a familiarity with God, they undertook to lecture the country in His name.

Against all admonitions of the past and present, we rushed the fanatics. The dissolution of the Union began, and then some

the oracles began to decry any war put an end to the rebellion. Let the go, they argued, if she desires to go; and they endorsed practically the right of secession. Foreseeing that the people were ready to let the Union fall to pieces that day, and that they would be overwhelmed at home, they tacked about, proclaimed for war, derided the weakness of the rebels, foretold how easily they would be put down, shouted to Richmond, and drove the military into a premature attempt to dislodge the rebels. Such were the follies of radical counsels in statesmanship and war. In Congress, they have dictated military movements, and forced the army, by their pressure upon the President, into measures that have proved disastrous. The men whom they have set up as idols, who were to do mighty exploits and confound the rebels, have uniformly proved failures.

Blessed with the results of their own counsels, they denounce the Administration, when its fault is in yielding their own suggestions, and following, under their pressure, their ill-starred counsels.

Now they ascribe their failure to the fact that their worst advice has not been followed. They now demand that the President shall forfeit all the pledges he and his Congress made to the country, and make a war, not on the armies of the South, but on the institution of slavery in the South.

They have discovered at this late day that the slavery which they had proclaimed was a weakness of the South is its strength.

They have shifted clear round the compass, and now preach up what they have for a quarter of a century sneered at and derided as a national weakness as the very source of strength. An Abolition sheet before us proclaims that it is impossible to put down the rebellion until the slaves are set free; without inquiring how slaves are to be emancipated, whilst a wall of rebel armies stands between them and our armies. The bird can never be caught until you throw salt on his tail, therefore let our whole armies be employed in throwing salt.

The President is forced to succumb and throw salt himself, to their great satisfaction, whilst his radical cohorts are standing aghast to see the rebellion collapse before their new invention in war. All who do not shout applause over this new invention of Abolition sagacity are, of course, traitors, or virtually so.

The whole history of this Abolition programme shows it an unmitigated curse to the Union cause. The rebels South understand it and rejoice in it. The Abolitionists are not better pleased with their pet invention than the Secessionists. We see that every day in this latitude. They see that it augments their strength and fortifies their position, and gloat over the blunders of the Administration; and their serious apprehension is, that the President will only proclaim, and not attempt to carry out, the Abolition programme.

We are not surprised at the progress of events. We foresaw it was possible, not to say probable. We have felt all the time that this war must be guided by popular opinion; that the Union belongs to the million, not to any Administration; and that fanatics and demagogues will have their cycle of blunders and follies before the good sense of the country could be got to arrest them. If they fail, it will only prove that our people have not sense and virtue enough to support free institutions, and it will not be of much consequence how the master ends.

A contemporary, who is a great admirer of Lincoln's late proclamation, rises in indignation at the suggestion that rebels have any right to the protection of the Constitution, and writes a terrible philippic against all opponents upon that idea of his.

Well, it is true that a rebel against the Constitution cuts a ridiculous figure in claiming its protection. He has no right to complain of a just punishment, whether it is constitutional or not. But are loyal men absolved from the obligations of the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof? Where do they get the right to punish the rebel, except from the Constitution? And have they any right to inflict a penalty, except in the way provided by law, in pursuance of the Constitution? The iniquity deserves to die; but no one has a right to inflict the penalty except he be minister of the law. He might be summarily dispatched, and he would have no right to complain; but he must be indicted, tried by a jury, and sentenced by a judge. If a judge were to order the murderer to be taken out and hanged, without a trial, he would be himself a murderer; for he must inflict the penalty according to the Constitution and according to law.

We derive the right to put down this rebellion from the Constitution and from no other source; when we disregard the instrument, we have no more sanction or

our acts than the rebels. We are only a mob, and one mob is as lawful as another. It may be inconvenient for us to regard constitutional restraints whilst the rebels do not; so it may be inconvenient for society to go through the forms of law to punish murder, but it is not on that account any better to punish without law.

The Constitution gives ample power to put down this rebellion. There is no excuse for violating it. To plead that we can do it because the rebels have done it, to confine ourselves on a dead level with them. What the Constitution provides is safe and efficient; what it does not provide is lawless, and if followed is only rebellion itself in another form.

We learn from Mr. Bush, the operator at the Frankfort depot, that all the telegraphic communication between this city and O'Bannon's Station and Lagrange has been cut off. It is Jenkins Fife who is acting above here. Jenkins, it will be remembered, took the oath, in this city, sometimes ago, and was allowed to return to his home near Ballardville, his father being one of the best old Democratic Union men in the State.

Danville, Boyle County, Kentucky, is the place where the rebels hold their Legislature to-day. It is also the place where James G. Burnie, the first Abolition candidate, was nominated for the Presidency. It is also the home of Monroe Edwards, the notorious counterfeiter. So much for Danville.

The rebels arrested Geo. W. May, of Owensboro, a member of the Legislature, but released him unconditionally.

(For the Louisville Democrat.)

To the Good and True Union Men.

Friends, let us reason together. A little quiet, sober chat will do no harm, and might do much good. We have complained much about this or that policy, and have been particularly severe upon certain leniency. Now, seriously, is it not our own fault?

Don't we claim some friend, and require he shall be released—dealt with kindly, or let alone altogether? Let me state a case in point. While Major Jenkins, of the Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry, was stationed at Tompkinsville, some citizens of Monroe reported men to him as being very bad men, and doing much mischief.

The Major detailed a squad of men to capture them, and their informers went along and assisted. They were caught and sent to Louisville, and a few days after, these informers circulated a petition asking their release. The document was forwarded to General Boyle, and they were set at liberty on the strength of it. They went home mad—swearing vengeance, &c., and in a few days Jenkins' command was dispersed by Morgan.

Then a large number of us don't like our Generals. They don't manage right, too quick or too slow—too rough on the men, or don't keep them sufficiently in check; always something wrong. The right man would have crushed this rebellion long ago. Very easy to stay at home and say all these things—very bad, but where is the proof?

We have a great many Generals, and some have a great many, but the particular one is not in the right place. Is there any certainty that if he was there the case would change any? Now, would there not be some wisdom, inasmuch as we must have some leaders, to let them command without any great comment? Don't make any publicly, unless you can answer one of the following questions: Where is Bragg, and how many has he? Give us an account of Marshall, Buckner, Scott, Morgan, and Forrest. How many traitors have joined them in Kentucky? How many have deserted, and how many have pretended to desert, and came among us as spies? How many traitors are in this city? White you are thinking of these questions, I'll tell you some questions that were asked me last winter while our troops were about Louisville, and also as to how I answered them at last. Nearly every man I met while traveling down the country would inquire when our troops would move? when there would be an attack made? when Gen. Thomas comes? Don't know; but, my friend, are you very anxious to see a move? Oh, yes, then, said I, get a musket and move. Oh, no, they all had some excuse.

QUESTION.—How many grumblers will be here?

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S NEW THEATER.—A Salt Lake letter to the St. Louis Republic says that Brigham Young is building a theater, at his own expense, which, in size and magnificence, will compare favorably with any theater in the West. It is one hundred and forty-four feet by eighty; the stage is sixty-four feet deep; the height from the floor to the temporary ceiling is forty feet, and to the top of the dome, which is not to be finished off this year, sixty-five feet. It has three tiers of galleries and the usual inside arrangements. The edifice is built of stone cut from the mountains.

THE BUDGET OF THE CONFEDERATE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY shows that, from its commencement to the present time, the expenses of the Confederate government have reached the sum of \$347,000,000, and amount of funds to be provided for by the first of January will be \$200,000,000. War taxes amounting to a little over \$10,000,000 have been paid into the treasury by seven States: viz., North Carolina, \$1,400,000; Virginia, \$2,125,000; Louisiana, \$2,500,000; Alabama, \$2,000,000; Georgia, \$434,000; Florida, \$25,000; and Mississippi, \$1,484,000.

Gen. Cass lately gave a piece of advice which it would be well to impress upon every officer in our army. The General was making a parting speech to the 24th Michigan Regiment and to his adopted son, Col. Morrow, who is its commander. The old gentleman said:

"I need not say anything to you relative to the display of courage that is common to Americans—but I beg of you, for God's sake, do not allow yourself to be surprised."

Fifteen million pounds sterling (\$75,000,000) have been laid out in the Madras Presidency upon works of irrigation. These exceed in extent the most famous irrigation works of ancient Egypt.

The Battles of Antietam Valley. SCENES ON THE BATTLE-FIELD—IMMENSE LOSS OF THE REBELS—RETREAT OF THE ENEMY.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore American.)

HAGERSTOWN, Sept. 20.

On Thursday morning the rebels sent in a flag of truce for permission to take off the wounded inside their own lines, and five hours were granted for that purpose, and we had an opportunity to visit the extreme front of the battle-field, and there found that the rebels had again suffered terribly. Their dead were three to one to our, and they had been held in half as many as we had.

I found Col. Stokes, of the 27th Georgia regiment, with a Lieutenant Colonel and five commissioned officers, all sleeping in death on the same field. Their officers were hard to distinguish, their coat collars bearing the insignia of their rank, being put on light blue cloth, with dark colored blue stars. We were satisfied that in this engagement they lost four officers to our one. Gen. Mansfield had been killed by rebel skirmishers while reconnoitering their front the evening previous.

Late in the evening the rebels left, was driven entirely off the field, compelling the rebels to cross the Potowmack, which they accomplished with success so far as we could ascertain.

The California regiment, Col. Winter, was badly cut up, and the Colonel wounded in the right arm, and the rebel Gen. White was killed here. Our loss was heaviest on the right, but not more than one-half the rebel loss. The field extended at least one mile in the rear of their front, and showed how determined and how obstinate the ground had been contested, and yet how they had been driven and put from line to line, from the front to the rear, that we found mingled with the dead and wounded a cow, several hogs, a sheep, and a dog—all on the battle-field, fallen by the same deadly missiles. They had all been killed from our fire while driving the rebels back into the country. Here we found another rebel Colonel and four commissioned officers, one dismounted, and two carbines, one filled with ammunition. We also found a six pounder in a space of thirty feet square. I noted that they had been shot down with grape. And here in every direction lay guns, bayonets, cartridge boxes, clothing, blankets, &c.

The fence posts and panels and the trees of the woods were shattered and scattered around in every direction, covering the dead and the wounded, who lay piled up and scattered over miles of the country. They were mostly shot through with minie bullets, torn with grape and shell, and mangled with cannon balls. Here lay a Wisconsin man with his hand and leg shot away with a round shot; here lay two Mississippian rebels, one with a six pounder in his hand, another with a tree mortally wounded, and the other by his side locked in the embrace of death. I saw a Thirtieth Massachusetts man with his hand and leg shot away with a round shot; here lay two Mississippian rebels, one with a six pounder in his hand, another with a tree mortally wounded, and the other by his side locked in the embrace of death.

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Slowly the guard unbent on his countenance, he spoke slowly and impressively: "I had a man before him who was not such as his outward habiliments would indicate. A closer examination confirmed still more the suspicion of Col. O'Meara, but how to consummate the proof perplexed him. A moment's thought and he adopted a trifling subterfuge.

"Sir," said the Colonel, "I think I have seen you before, but where or under what circumstances I cannot now recall to mind."

"I think not, Colonel," was the reply of the soldier in a respectful manner. "Before I came here I never saw you, to my knowledge, in my life."

The Colonel turned again. With a well-feigned look of interest on his countenance, he spoke slowly and impressively: "I had a man before him who was not such as his outward habiliments would indicate. A closer examination confirmed still more the suspicion of Col. O'Meara, but how to consummate the proof perplexed him. A moment's thought and he adopted a trifling subterfuge.

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HABNEY, HUGHES & CO.  
WM. E. HUGHES.....State Printer.  
Office—79 Third Street, east side, between  
Market and Jefferson.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, 1862.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western and Northern close at 12:00 M., and arrives at 12:00 M. Southern Kentucky, via L. & N. R.R. (small office close at 12:00 M. on the evening), close at 6:00 A. M., and arrives at 5:00 P. M. Mailboat to Cincinnati, Ohio, close at 9:00 A. M., and arrives at 12:00 M. L. & F. R.R. close at 12:00 at night and 1:00 P. M., and arrives at 2:00 A. M. Louisville Stage (tri-weekly) close at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 8:00 A. M. Henderson and River (tri-weekly) leaves Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1:00 P. M., and arrives at 4:00 P. M. The route where the principal mails close at 12:00 at night, the way mails close at 9:00 P. M.

## CITY NEWS.

For SALE—Several tons of wooden tops and a variety of cuts necessary in a well-arranged job office. Also, a No. 1. Ruggles card cutter, nearly new and in good order. Apply at this office.

DR. R. H. Singleton, Esq., is our exclusive agent in Nashville, Tenn., for the sale of the *Daily Democrat*, wholesale and retail. News boys and the public supplied at his stand, under the Sewannee House, College street.

MR. C. O. Smith is our agent at Versailles, Ky. Persons desiring to subscribe will please call on him.

### Military Directory.

General Gilmer's Headquarters—Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway, south side.

Brigadier-General Boyle, commanding United States forces in Kentucky—south side of Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Major-General, commanding post-office on Center street, between Jefferson and Green.

Quartermaster's Office—Green street, two doors above Third.

Capt. H. C. Symonds, Commissary of Subsistence—office on Second street, below Galt House.

J. F. Head, Assistant Medical Director—office on Green street, Quartermaster's building.

Lientenant Edmon, Ordnance Officer—Seventh and Main streets.

Post Quartermaster, under charge of Mr. James C. Savage, Main street, between First and Second.

Capt. W. F. Harris, Assistant Quartermaster (in charge of transportation)—office on Main street, between First and Brook.

Capt. Hill, military storekeeper—Main street, between First and Brook.

Paymaster's Office—corner of Third and Walnut streets.

United States Depository—over the Postoffice.

General Hospitals in Louisville.

No. 1—Corner of Broadway and Ninth street.

No. 2—Closed.

No. 3—Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut.

No. 4—Corner of Main and Fifteenth streets.

No. 5—Closed.

No. 6—Corner of Green and Centre streets.

Police PROCEEDINGS—Tuesday, Sept. 30. Mrs. Vandercraft and Mrs. Bryant, charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct; security in \$100 for two months.

Frank Doyle and James Bryant, charged with assaulting James Turner, a soldier. These parties are in the habit of assaulting soldiers when they find them alone. Frank Doyle was discharged, and James Bryant was held over in \$100 to answer an indictment for assault and battery, and bail in \$200 for six months' good behavior.

Henry Fitch, charged with stealing a horse from James Moore; continued until Thursday morning.

Com'd by Cordius Cogan vs Mrs. Cravens, peace warrants dismissed.

John Quinn charged with shooting and killing Wm. H. McKibbin.

John and Thomas Dirksen, charged with stabbing Bryan Noon; continued.

John, a slave of Mr. Gibbs, charged with disorderly conduct; continued.

ANOTHER FIGHT AT RICHMOND—REBELS BADLY WHIPPED.—A gentleman arrived last night from Richmond, Kentucky, who having gone beyond the army lines, was captured and paroled. He reports that a severe battle occurred at Richmond, and in that vicinity, last Thursday, between our forces under Gen. Morgan, and a portion of Kirby Smith's army. The rebels were completely routed, but the amount of loss we could not learn. General Morgan arrived at Rogersville Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning an attack was made by the rebels. They were driven back to Richmond, and at that point a decisive engagement ensued, the result of which, as stated above, was, that the rebel army was routed.

LOUISVILLE CADETS.—This is the name of a new company of citizen soldiers, which has been formed principally with members of the old University Cadets. They number about sixty men, and have elected J. M. Vetter as Captain. Captain Vetter was in the service for nine months—was at the battle of Shiloh, where he was highly complimented by his commanding officers. The Cadets want a few more men. We are told that this is the only company that volunteered to go into the State Guard.

INQUEST NO. 18—Held Sept. 30, on the Point, near Gen. Mitchell's Headquarters, on the body of Wm. Rumsey, a member of Company H, 60th Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Verdict—“Came to his death by a wound, caused by a ball fired from a pistol in the hands of a man named Rodman, a private in Gen. Mitchell's body guard.” Deceased was tied to a post when he was shot. JAS. C. GILL, Coroner.

KILLED.—We learn that Col. Forbes, of Clarksville, Tennessee, and Col. Turney, of Winchester, were killed in the battle of Manassas. Col. Forbes was formerly a Professor of the College at Clarksville, Tennessee, and was among the first to open the institution at that place.

A paragraph got into the news about Danville, in which there were several misstatements. James G. Birney never was nominated for President there, and Monroe Edwards didn't live there. So much for Danville.

STABBED.—Monday afternoon John Dierkis, keeper of a whisky establishment on the levee, stabbed Bryan Noonan in the breast with a bayonet, inflicting a very serious wound. Officer Junot arrested the offender.

NO EASTERN MAILS.—There were no mails yesterday from Cincinnati, and until yesterday no mails from the East for three days.

There was a shooting affair opposite our office last night. We did not learn the particulars.

Thanks to R. H. Singleton, Esq., for latest Nashville papers.

FROM MIDDLETOWN.—Affairs in the vicinity of Middletown begin to assume an aspect of some interest, and we look for some stirring news before long.

Yesterday morning, before day, the rebels advanced as far down the road as Gilman's, and one of our pickets was killed. Yesterday our forces advanced again as far as Middletown. The numbers were not large, and consisted entirely of cavalry, with some three or four guns. Between Womack's woods, under the report that a rebel force, variously estimated at three to seven thousand, was maneuvering through the woods in order to flank them. At Womack's woods, our forces halted and drew up in line of battle, Col. Haisley sending into the city for reinforcements. At this time our informant left the position.

About eight o'clock last night, a negro man, belonging to Elias Dorse, came into the city with his master's carriages, and reported that at the time he left home, our forces, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, were drawn up in line of battle about a mile or a half and a half this side of Middletown, awaiting an attack by the rebel forces, which were believed to number about six thousand, with eight pieces of artillery. No engagement had occurred when he left (about six o'clock), but was almost momentarily expected.

S.—We learn from gentlemen who arrived in town about ten o'clock last night, that about five o'clock in the afternoon, while our forces were drawn up in line of battle, the advance of the rebels made their appearance. A charge was made upon them, and they were driven back through Middletown as far as Floyd's Fork. Our forces, knowing that the object of the rebels was to flank and cut them off, had drawn up again, and, after a sharp conflict, had driven the rebels back to Womack's woods, and in that vicinity, on the farms of Winchester and L. L. Dorsey.

“STONEWALL” JACKSON WHIPPED AGAIN.—According to the Richmond papers “Stonewall” Jackson was in command of the rebel left at the battle of Antietam, which was so badly beaten by gallant Joe Hooker, who, in fact, had beaten Jackson at 10 o'clock in the morning, and had he not been wounded at that time, would have routed him. Longstreet, of all the rebel Generals, did the best, as he yielded but little ground in the center. As has been repeatedly stated, “Stonewall” Jackson has been overrated. He is a good dashing partisan General, but that is all. On the field he is a failure.

FROM ELIZABETHTOWN.—We learn that a bearer of dispatches arrived last night from Elizabethtown. The train of Gen. Buell's army, which has two or three times been reported as captured, was believed to be safe, and expected to arrive at that point last night. About twelve miles from the city, he passed a detachment of troops in charge of two hundred and fifty persons, who were captured in the vicinity of Elizabethtown. We did not learn the particulars of their capture.

LAST REBEL NEWS.—[Special Dispatch to the *Chicago Times*.] MEMPHIS, Sept. 22 (via Cairo, Sept. 28). The Grenada Appeal of the 22d contains a budget of rebel news, mostly concerning affairs in Maryland. It claims a brilliant victory at Sharpsburg on Saturday, saying that Jackson routed the enemy with great slaughter.

It reports a naval engagement between the Federal steamer Santiago de Cuba and the rebel 290, in which the former was badly worsted.

Gen. Loring's report of operations in Western Virginia is published. He claims to have made immense captures and to have taken 1,000 rebels with him.

Gen. Pillow having asserted that Tilghman surrendered Fort Henry unnecessarily, the latter addressed him a beligerent card, whereupon Pillow replied that his assertions were based upon incorrect information, and he retracts the offensive expression.

The rebel Governors of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas lately held a meeting at Houston, and adopted an address to their people, enjoining concert of action. They sent a message to Jeff. Davis and the other rebel States, asking their approval.

The yellow fever prevails badly in Texas.

REBELS CAPTURED.—We learn that a

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address to their people, enjoining concert of

action. They sent a message to Jeff. Davis and the other rebel States, asking their approval.

The yellow fever prevails badly in Texas.

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## MEDICAL.



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## THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES

Known as "HELBOLD'S"

Genuine Preparations, viz:

HELBOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU" SARSAPARILLA, IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

## HELBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

## Compound Fluid Extract Buchu

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

For Diseases of the

## Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and removes the effects of the following Diseases: DISEASES OF WATER OR CALCAREOUS DEPOSITIONS, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as TUMOR AND INFLAMMATION, and is good for

IMMENSE POPULARITY, far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market.

An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

Curative Properties, and hence their

Rapid Sale and consequent profit to the Proprietor thus enabling him to expand.

Many Thousands of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing this

Numerous Certificates which have been showered upon him from

Parts of the Country.

Blood Purifier and Pills

is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

In the Blood, for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out an miserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled for curing

Liver Complaint, Skin Diseases, Female Complaints, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Old Sores, Fever and Ague, Leuorrhoea, Stick Headache, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire, Tumors, Eruptions, Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St. Vitus dance of two years.

Another writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away.

The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

Another was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.

Another was cured of Fever from which had existed fourteen years.

Another of Rheumatism of eight years.

Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

Work like a Charm.

The Blood Pills are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.

They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.

They are really

Blood and Liver Pill, which in conjunction with the

Blood Purifier, will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure

Headache, Costiveness, Colic Pains, Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels, Dizziness, etc.

Perhaps after Marriage.

Use Helbold's Extract Buchu

For all Affections and Diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in

Male or Female, whatever cause originating, and no matter HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic; Helbold's Extract Buchu

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

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BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

Helbold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the Blood and Lymphatic System.

AND OTHER MUCCUS SURFACES.

Making its appearance in the form of Ulcers, Pustules, and Carbuncles.

Purifies the Blood, and removes the Ulcers, Pustules, and Carbuncles.

CLEAR and HEALTHY COLOR.

It being prepared from the best and purest materials, and the Blood Purifying Properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Each box contains 1000 grains.

Doubt no more.

As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are unequalled, I have the certificates of about 1000 Physicians of New York, and of Cincinnati.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notice and Certificate.

A complete list of the names of the physicians from me to time.

Price of the Sarsaparilla Vegetable Fluid \$1.00 per bottle, or \$5 per dozen.

Of the Sarsaparilla Fluid, 25 cents per box, or boxes for \$1.

Price of the Sarsaparilla, No. 6 East Fourth Street, Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Laboratory, No. 14 Hammonton Street.

FOR SALE BY H. B. HARVEY, General Agents, RAYMOND &amp; TAYLOR, Wholesale and Retail Agents. And by druggists and merchants everywhere.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

Dr. JOHN HARVEY, HAVING FOR UPWARD OF 20 YEARS PRACTICED THE MEDICAL ART, has given his entire attention to the treatment of Female Difficulties, and has succeeded in thousands of cases in reducing the suffering of women.

He has now entire confidence in offering publicly his "GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY,"

DR. HARVEY'S

Thermal Female Pills,

which have never yet failed (when the directions have been strictly followed) in removing difficulties arising from

OBSTRUCTION OR STOPPAGE OF NATURE,

Or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from Spinal Ailments, of the Uterus, Ovaries, etc.

Also, in all cases of Delirious or Nervous Prostration, and those of the Brain, which are the bane of many a son's disease.

These are taken by the most delicate female patients, and are taken with the most delicate females, without causing distress; at the same time they will take off the monthly trouble, which may arise.

They should, however, not be taken during the month, at any other time, than when the monthly trouble may arise.

Each box contains 1000 grains.

DR. HARVEY'S BEAUTIFUL ONE DOLLAR.

Female, Pregnancy, Migraine, Headache, Sciatica, Reproduction and Abuse of Nature,

and emphatically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser.

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Dr. J. RAYMOND, General Agent, RAYMOND &amp; TAYLOR, Wholesale and Retail Agents.

Sold by all Druggists.

RA. MOND &amp; TAYLOR, Wholesale and Retail Agents.

1317 Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.

Exclusively for the Ladies.

THOSE WHO ARE TROUBLED WITH THE following complaints will find a sure remedy in

DR. LEROY'S ENEMELOGOGUE.

It is a preparation, and can be applied on.

It is a strong purgative, but should not be taken during pregnancy, as it will produce abortion in every stage of gestation.

Tasteless, and of the Menses; Suppression of the Menses, Menstruation, or Excessive Menstruation.

Fever, Albus, and other Ailments, etc.

To be had at the Drug Stores of A. A. URBAN, and C. H. HARVEY, Wholesale and Retail Agents.

Also Agents for its sale in this city. Price 10 DOLLARS per dozen.

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE DESIRous TO KNOW

what before them and not to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT, New Albany,

residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and River,

streets, and address her at the Office of the Fortune and Business. She can tell it, and thing is where they are, and how to get them.

MADAM VEIT has a son who is a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction when they leave.

ELIZABETH VEIT

BLACKING.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF MASON'S

Blacking just received by A. FONDA, 304 Fourth street.

Cut off the advertisement and send it, and avoid IMPROBATION AND EXPURGATION.

HELBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATION

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# Daily Democrat.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF KENTUCKY,

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 19, 1862.

General Order No. 13:  
The following paragraphs from "General Order No. 13" published by General Halsted, General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, are herewith published to the army of Kentucky. These orders will be strictly obeyed. Commanders of divisions, brigades, regiments and detachments will be held responsible for their rigid observance in their respective commands.

By command of Maj. Gen. Nelson,  
J. E. STACEY, A. A. G.

3. The laws of the United States and the general laws of war authorize, in certain cases, the seizure and conversion of private property for the public use of transportation, and other uses of the army; but this must be used sparingly, and the taking of property for public purposes is very different from its conversion to private use. All property lawfully taken from the enemy, or from the inhabitants of the enemy's country, instantly becomes public property, and must be used and accounted for as such. The old article of war authorizes the penalty of death for pillaging and plundering, and other articles analogous, were given to the command of soldiers who shall set such examples, or waste military stores, or who shall permit the waste or misappropriation of any such public property. The penalty is the same, whether committed in our own or in the enemy's territory.

4. All property, public or private, taken from alleged enemies, must be inventoried and duly accounted for. If it can be shown to be claimed as such, it must be given to the command of their agents. Officers will be held strictly accountable for all property taken by them or their authority, and it must be returned for the same as any other public property.

5. When foraging parties are sent out for provisions or other stores, the commanding officer of such party will be held accountable for the conduct of his command, and will make a true report of all property taken.

6. No officer or soldier will, without authority, leave his colors or ranks to take private property or to enter a private house for the purpose, and such acts are punishable with death, and an officer who permits them is equally as guilty as the actual pillagers.

7. Commanding officers of armies and corps will be held responsible for the execution of these orders in their respective commands.

By command of

MAJ. GEN. HALLECK,  
General-in-Chief of the Army.

E. D. TOWNSEND,  
Assistant Adj. Gen.

Sept. 20, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 34:  
All volunteers for the State service, assembling under the recent proclamation of the Governor, will be at once mustered into service as part of the active militia of the State.

2. Company organizations will be at once effected, and elections of company officers held. The names of the officers elect, and the muster roll of the company, will be immediately returned to this office, in order that commissions may be issued without delay.

3. When more than six companies have assembled at a single rendezvous, a regiment may be at once organized, and its officers elected and named for commissioning; and if a sufficient number of men shall be found at a single place of rendezvous to form three battalions, they may then go on to perfect a regimental organization.

4. The State Guard law having been substantially re-enacted, is hereby referred to for full information as to the details of the organization of companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions. This law will be found printed at the end of the appendix to the State's revised Statutes, 2d Vol., pages 750 to 800. Particular attention is called to the provisions of the 7th Section of the law, which prescribes the manner of holding elections and mustering men into service.

5. All good and loyal citizens of the Commonwealth, within the military age, are urgently called upon to enroll themselves as members of the State Guard, so as to be ready for service as soon as the arms and equipments can be provided; in the meantime, such instruction may be obtained by drill with arms.

6. Muster rolls and blanks will be furnished on application to this Department. By order of the Governor.

JNO. W. FINKE,  
Adj. Gen. Ky. Vol.

HEADQUARTERS, KY. STATE GUARD,  
CITY OF LOUISVILLE AND COUNTY OF  
JEFFERSON, Louisville, Sept. 27, 1862.

General Order No. 6:  
All persons in the city and county having Government arms and equipments in their possession (issued prior to enrollment) are directed to Major Floyd, 3<sup>rd</sup> Department, Kentucky State Guard, on south side Main street, between Second and Third. These arms and equipments are required for newly organized companies. By order of Adj. Gen. Gray.

J. M. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, LOUISVILLE BARRACKS,  
September 27, 1862.

Special Order No. 25:  
EXTRACT.

1. General Order No. 23, paragraph one, Headquarters Army of Kentucky, in regard to the resumption of business in the city, does not apply to drinking saloons or liquor establishments of any character.

II. All such establishments now open, will be closed immediately and remain closed until further orders.

By order of Brigadier-General Boyle.

A. C. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISVILLE BARRACKS,  
September 27, 1862.

Special Order No. 29:  
EXTRACT.

1. General Order No. 23, paragraph one, Headquarters Army of Kentucky, in regard to the resumption of business in the city, does not apply to drinking saloons or liquor establishments of any character.

II. All such establishments now open, will be closed immediately and remain closed until further orders.

By order of Brigadier-General Boyle.

A. C. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,  
September 27, 1862.

Special Order No. 30:  
EXTRACT.

1. Col. H. Dent, Provost Marshal General, and Captain Ois, commanding Convalescent Barracks, will immediately furnish the officer of any patrol under their command with a copy of the above order as their authority for making arrests.

By order of Brig. Gen. Boyle.

A. C. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, KY. STATE GUARD,  
CITY OF LOUISVILLE AND COUNTY OF  
JEFFERSON, Louisville, Sept. 27, 1862.

Special Order No. 4:  
EXTRACT.

1. Companies of Companies in the encamped active militia Kentucky State Guard, are hereby ordered to meet at these Headquarters, at 5 P.M., Monday, 29th inst.

By order Acting Brig. Gen. Gray.

J. M. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, KY. STATE GUARD,  
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Dogs.

The ordinance to guard against hydrophobia will be strictly enforced from and after this date, for the period of sixty days.

Aug. 16—17 J. M. Delphy, Mayor.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### HINZEN & ROSEN.



### PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

MARKE STREET,  
NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Always have a hand-coupled assortment of PI-  
ANOS at reasonable prices.

W. T. BRIGGS

WISHES TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS AND  
PARTICULARLY THE BUSINESS MEN OF THE OLD

STREET, and has opened offices on

Third St., bet. Main and Market and on  
Cir. Preston and Washington Sts.,

Where he will keep the best quality of

Pittsburg Coal,

Wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices.

W. T. BRIGGS & CO.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING  
BETWEEN THE UNDERSIGNED, UNDER THE NAME OF  
T. W. BRIGGS & CO., HAS BEEN DISMISSED.

W. T. BRIGGS & CO.

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